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## SCRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

## COURSE NO. 3.

In looking over the expenditures of the British Government, for 1835, we find that about \$20,000,000 were paid to 114,752 NON-EFFECTIVE men in the Army, Navy and Ordnance Department, embracing, probably, half pay officers and other pensioners. The expenditures, during the same year, for the Civil Government, including all allowances to the several branches of the Royal Family, and to the King of the Belgians ; for the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ; salaries and expenses of both Houses of Parliament, including printing ; for the whole Judiciary Department, including the expenses of the Police and Criminal Prosecutions, and all the salaries and superannuation allowances to foreign ministers and consuls, and for all other pensions and annuities on the civil list, did not amount to \$13,000,000 !! *seven millions of dollars* a year less than the sum paid to these *non-effective, do-nothing men* connected with the British Army and Navy. There are 363 Judges in the United Kingdom, whose salaries amount to \$1,785,022 per annum. Nor are they *non-effective* men in their department, but men that honor the British name and give dignity to human laws throughout Christendom. Yet, for all their profound learning and assiduous labor, they do not receive in ELEVEN YEARS what is paid in ONE to the *do-nothings* of the British Army and Navy !

But let us come back to this model republic and see if like abuses exist in its economy. In looking into the Register of the U. S. Navy, we find this to be a fact with regard to the actual service and pay of our naval officers in the earlier periods of our national existence. From 1815 to 1823, a period of about eight years, there were 28 Captains, whose average time of service, during this period, was less than *two years* ; thirty Commandants, a little over two years ; one hundred and seventy-two Lieutenants, less than three and a half ; and eight Chaplains, less than one and a half year. In the Naval Register for 1845, it will be seen that, of 1,391 naval officers under pay of the government, THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE were *waiting orders* !! Their salaries, at the fixed allowance for officers thus waiting orders, amounted to \$444,170 !! Add to this the salaries of eight Marine officers and Engineers, waiting orders the same year, we have the sum of \$448,336 paid to the *non-effective* officers of our navy. Now the sum paid in 1845 to 278 members of Congress and to 38 Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States, was \$445,500, less than the amount received by these na-

val officers while waiting orders. It would be easy to prove that the non-effective men in this department alone receive annually more pay than is allowed to all the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to all the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of the United States.

Is not this fact worthy the consideration of our national Legislature and Judiciary?

E. B.

### PEACE MOVEMENTS AT HOME.

Petitions for a Congress of Nations have been circulated for signatures in all sections of the Union. Many of the most influential papers, and some of the pulpits of the country, have advocated the principles of peace with earnest ability and eloquence. The thinking men of the land seem to comprehend the great disaster which a war, especially with England, would bring upon universal humanity. Many war-speeches have been made, it is true, and many war-like words have been uttered in and out of Congress. But underneath this effervescence, the clear, calm current of public opinion is setting strongly against war. The friends of peace look with a hope full of faith to the speedy removal of all questions of controversy between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. They trust that no standing cause of jealousy or dispute will be suffered to remain, to prevent that fraternal harmony between them, so essential to the peace and prosperity of mankind.

PEACE LECTURE IN LYNN. On Sunday evening, Jan. 25th, Samuel E. Coues, Esq. addressed the citizens of Lynn on the subject of Peace. The house was crowded with a large audience of both sexes, who listened with deep interest and attention to earnest and impressive truths, uttered with all the heart power of their eloquence.

### PEACE CONVENTIONS.

A Convention of the friends of Peace was held in the city of Providence on the 27th of January. It continued its sessions from Tuesday morning to Wednesday evening inclusive. S. E. Coues, Esq. of Portsmouth presided. Rev. Charles Brooks, of Boston, and Rev. E. B. Hall, of Providence, were chosen Vice Presidents. About twenty-five gentlemen addressed the Convention during its sessions, among whom were S. E. Coues, Portsmouth; Prof. Amasa Walker, North Brookfield; Rev. Charles Brooks, Boston; Rev. Mr. Thomas and J. P. Blanchard, do; Rev. Mr. Thurston, Billerica; Elihu Burritt, Worcester; Rev. Elnathan Davis, Indiana; Rev. Mr. Smith, Michigan; Rev. Messrs. Hall, Osgood, Cheney, and Williams, of Providence; Rev. Mr. Coggeshall, Woonsocket; Mr. Origen Batchelder of Attleboro, and several others. It was a season that will long be remembered by those who spoke and listened. Such a Convention we never saw assembled or dissolved. The life and overshadowing power of the principles of Peace seemed to be felt by the whole audience, and to pervade the discussions. Truths of pungent application, and the most unpopular precepts of Christianity were uttered strongly, but with the earnestness of the spirit of love, and were received in the same way. If the language in which they were enunciated was strong and decided, the spirit which gave them emphasis bore them to the hearts of the listeners in the tones of kindness and warm humanity. No latent passion was stirred, nor an expression of unfriendly emotion elicited, during the most unsparing exposition of the inconsistency of all wars with Christianity. The speakers planted themselves on the high precepts of the Gospel, and denounced war on Christian grounds. The sublimest doctrines of our divine religion were consequently brought forward and enforced